

# The Hongkong Telegraph.

No. 196.

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 9, 1882.

FIVE DOLLARS  
PER QUARTER.

## For Sale.

LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.

### NEWS AGENCY DEPARTMENT.

THE NEW LIST FOR  
NEWSPAPERS AND  
PERIODICALS FOR 1883,  
IS NOW READY AND  
WILL BE SENT ON  
APPLICATION.

### SUTTON'S VEGETABLE & FLOWER SEEDS.

JUST RECEIVED.

PLEASE APPLY FOR  
CATALOGUE OF  
THIS SEASON'S  
VARIETY.

### PARCEL EXPRESS AGENCY.

IN CONNECTION WITH  
WHEATLEY & CO., LONDON,  
PACKAGES FORWARDED TO  
LONDON BY EACH P. & O.  
MAIL AND DELIVERED  
TO ANY ADDRESS IN THE  
UNITED KINGDOM.  
LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.  
Hongkong, 28th August, 1882. [296]

## Insurances.

### GENERAL NOTICE.

THE ON TAI INSURANCE COMPANY,  
(LIMITED).

CAPITAL TAELS 600,000, EQUAL \$833,333-33.  
RESERVE FUND..... \$70,858.27.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS:  
LEE SING, Esq. TSI KAI TUNG, Esq.  
LO YEOU MOON, Esq. CHU CHIK NUNG, Esq.

MANAGER—HO AMEI.

MARINE RISKS ON GOODS, &c., taken at  
CURRENT RATES to all parts of the world.

HEAD OFFICE, 8 & 9, PRAYA WEST,  
Hongkong, 1st September, 1882. [601]

THE CITY OF LONDON FIRE INSUR-  
ANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

CAPITAL £2,000,000; PAID UP..... £200,000  
PAID UP RESERVE FUND..... £50,000.

The Undersigned, having been appointed  
Agents for the above Company, are prepared to  
ACCEPT RISKS against FIRE at Current Rates:  
GEO. R. STEVENS & Co.  
Hongkong, 14th March, 1882. [165]

THE Undersigned have been appointed  
AGENTS to the NEW YORK BOARD  
of UNDERWRITERS.

ARNHOLD, KARBERG & CO.  
Hongkong, 15th June, 1881.

RECORD of AMERICAN and FOREIGN  
SHIPPING.  
Agents,  
ARNHOLD, KARBERG & Co.  
Hongkong, 15th June, 1881. [457]

NOTICE.

THE MAN ON INSURANCE COMPANY,  
LIMITED.  
(CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED..... \$1,000,000.)

The above Company is prepared to accept  
MARINE RISKS at CURRENT RATES on GOODS,  
&c. Policies granted to all Parts of the world'  
payable at any of its Agencies.

WOO LIN YUEN,  
Secretary.

HEAD OFFICE,  
No. 2, QUEEN'S ROAD WEST.  
Hongkong, 1st February, 1882. [81]

YANG TSZE INSURANCE  
ASSOCIATION.

CAPITAL (Fully Paid-up)..... Tls. 420,000.00  
PERMANENT RESERVE..... Tls. 230,000.00  
SPECIAL RESERVE FUND.... Tls. 200,553.95

TOTAL CAPITAL and  
ACCUMULATIONS, 8th..... Tls. 940,553.95  
May, 1882. [297]

DIRECTORS.  
H. DE C. FORBES, Esq., Chairman.  
J. H. PINCKVOSS, Esq. WM. MEVERIN, Esq.  
A. J. M. INVERARITY, Esq. G. H. WHEELER, Esq.

HEAD OFFICE—SHANGHAI.  
Messrs. RUSSELL & Co., Secretaries.

LONDON BRANCH.  
Messrs. BARING BROTHERS & Co.,  
Bankers.

RICHARD BLACKWELL, Esq., Agent,  
68 and 69, Cornhill, E.C.

POLICES granted on MARINE RISKS to all  
parts of the World.

Subject to a charge of 12 per cent. for Interest  
on Shareholders' Capital, all the Profits of the  
UNDERWRITING BUSINESS are annually dis-  
tributed among all Contributors of Business (whether  
Shareholders or not) in proportion to the  
premia paid by them.

RUSSELL & Co., Agents.

Hongkong, 13th May, 1882. [53]

THE SOUTH BRITISH FIRE AND  
MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY  
OF NEW ZEALAND.

CAPITAL £1,000,000 (One Million Sterling).  
UNLIMITED LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS.

The Undersigned, having been appointed  
Agents for the above Company, are prepared to  
ACCEPT FIRE and MARINE RISKS at Current  
Rates, allowing usual discounts.

GEO. R. STEVENS & Co.  
Hongkong, 14th March, 1882. [164]

## Auctions.

### PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned has received instructions  
to Sell by Public Auction, on  
MONDAY,  
the 11th day of September, 1882, at THREE P.M.,  
on the Premises,  
BY ORDER OF THE MORTGAGEE,  
ALL that PIECE or PARCEL of GROUND,  
abutting on the North on Queen's Road West,  
measuring 273 feet, on the South side 271  
feet, on the East and West sides 105 feet.  
Registered in the Land Office as the RE-  
MAINING PORTION of INLAND LOT  
No. 520. Together with the 4 HOUSES  
erected thereon; Nos. 206 and 208, 36A  
and 36B.

For Further Particulars and Conditions of Sale,  
apply to

DENNYS & MOSSOP,  
Solicitors for the Mortgagor,  
or to

J. M. GUEDES,  
Auctioneer.

Hongkong, 1st September, 1882. [603]

### PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned will Sell, by instructions  
received from the MORTGAGEE to Sell, by  
Public Auction,

SATURDAY,

the 16th day of September, 1882, at THREE P.M.,  
on the Premises—

ALL those PIECES or PARCELS of GROUND,  
Registered in the Land Office as SUB-  
SECTIONS II and C of SECTION F of  
INLAND LOT No. 101; measuring on North  
and South sides 283 feet, on the East and  
West sides 30 feet. Together with the 2  
HOUSES in Queen's Road Central, Nos.  
247 and 249.

For Further Particulars and Conditions of Sale,  
apply to

J. M. GUEDES,  
Auctioneer.

Hongkong, 1st September, 1882. [604]

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J. M. GUEDES,  
Auctioneer.

Hongkong, 1st September, 1882. [604]

### Entimations.

### M. G. U. E. D. E. S.

J. HOUSE AND LAND BROKER  
AUCTIONEER AND COMMISSION AGENT.

No. 33, WELLINGTON STREET,  
HONGKONG.

Hongkong, 23rd January, 1882. [62]

### HONGKONG TIMBER YARD, WANCHAI.

OREGON PINE SPARS AND LUMBER  
ALWAYS ON HAND.

L. MALLORY,  
Proprietor.

Hongkong, 24th June, 1881. [495]

### D. K. GRIFFITH.

MANUFACTURER OF THE LONDON  
AERATED WATERS.

7, BEACONSFIELD ARCADE  
(Opposite the City Hall)

Having lately Purchased the entire Machinery  
of the late Mr. E. CHASTEL'S  
SODA WATER FACTORY

is now prepared to execute the largest orders  
for every description of Aerated Waters with  
promptness and despatch.

### SUPERIOR QUALITY

I S G U A R A N T E E D P.

Consumers should try those carefully  
Manufactured.

### SPARKLING WATERS.

THREE DOZEN FOR ONE DOLLAR.

All Orders and Communications should be ad-  
dressed to The Factory.

7, BEACONSFIELD ARCADE

Hongkong, 11th April, 1882. [225]

### FOR SALE.

G. H. MUMM & Co.'s CHAMPAGNE.

QUARTS..... \$22 per Case.

PINTS..... \$13 per Case.

Apply to

MELCHERS & Co.

Hongkong, 2nd March, 1882. [132]

### THE CITY OF MANILA CIGAR STORE.

### HAS FOR SALE.

CIGARS of all Brands, Imperiales, Caballeros,  
Vergueras, Regalias, Londres, Nuevo Habano  
of all makes, quality guaranteed. TOBACCOES  
of all Brands, at moderate prices. FANCY GOODS  
from the Parisian markets, Meerschaum Pipes,  
Jewellery of Chaste Design, Sun Hats, &c., &c.;  
Commissions Executed.

JOSE M. BASA

No. 51, B, QUEEN'S ROAD, CENTRAL.

Hongkong, 1st May, 1882. [297]

### J. AND R. TENNENT'S ALE AND PORTER.

DAVID CORSAR & SONS'

MERCHANT NAVY

NAVY BOILED LONG FLAX

CROWN ARNHOLD, KARBERG & CO.

Hongkong, 15th June, 1881. [458]

### THE "HONGKONG TELEGRAPH."

AN INDEPENDENT DAILY PAPER.

PUBLISHED

EVERY AFTERNOON AT FOUR O'CLOCK

AT THE OFFICES NO. 6, PEDDAR'S HILL

Terms of Subscription—Yearly \$20; Half-yearly

\$10; Monthly \$2; Single Copies 20 Cents  
each.

The Cheapest and best advertising medium in

Hongkong. Terms can be learnt on application.

### A SPECIAL ADVERTISEMENT SHEET

Published Daily at NOON, and circulated

free of charge throughout the Colony.

Hongkong, 1st April, 1882. [147]

### DE SOUZA & CO.

PRINTERS, STATIONERS, AND

BOOKBINDERS.

D'AGUILAR STREET.

EVERY KIND OF WORK EXECUTED WITH  
ACCURACY, NEATNESS, AND DESPATCH

ON

### VERY MODERATE TERMS.

### SELECTED MATERIALS FOR MARKET REPORTS.

Book-binding and Ruling in every style executed

under supervision and management of

D. K. G. T. F. T. H.

Studio 6, Queen's Road.

Hongkong, 23rd August, 1882. [150]

### SAYLE & CO.

## Intimations.

### SAYLE & CO.'S SHOWROOMS.

ON AND AFTER

MONDAY,  
SEPTEMBER 4TH, 1882.

### WE SHALL HOLD OUR HALF-YEARLY CLEARANCE SALE

**Intimations.**

IMPORTANT INTIMATION.

WILL BE PUBLISHED ON OR ABOUT  
THE 1ST JANUARY, 1883.

(PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY).

THE HONGKONG DIRECTORY AND  
HONG LIST FOR THE FAR EAST.  
A DIRECTORY FOR CHINA, JAPAN, AND THE  
PHILIPPINES, FOR THE YEAR 1883.

PRICE TWO DOLLARS.

The above work will be published at the Office of this Paper, and will contain a Directory for the Ports in the large portion of Asia comprised between Penang, in the Straits Settlements, and the Northern Chinese Ports, including Formosa; the Treaty Ports of China and Japan; the Philippine Islands; the British Colony of Hongkong; and the Portuguese Colony of Macao. The work will also contain the Principal Treaties between European countries and the United States, and the countries East of the Straits, including the New Treaties between

RUSSIA AND CHINA,  
BRAZIL AND CHINA,

AND

THE KOREAN TREATY; together with conditions of Trade, and the Port, Customs, Consular, and Harbour Regulations for the Ports of China and Japan; and a description of the Ports, with the latest Trade Statistics taken from the Reports of the Imperial Maritime Customs and other reliable sources.

The various Government and Municipal Corporations have been applied to for information, and all Public Bodies and Companies, Bankers, Merchants, Consuls, and Professional and other Residents, will supply the necessary matter to ensure correctness, upon forms sent for that purpose. The Naval and Military portion will be taken from the latest published official lists and revised at Head-quarters; in fact no pains will be spared to make "THE HONGKONG DIRECTORY AND HONG LIST FOR THE FAR EAST" a handy and perfectly reliable book of reference for all classes.

In addition to the information enumerated above "THE HONGKONG DIRECTORY AND HONG LIST FOR THE FAR EAST" for 1883 will contain a complete

INDEX TO THE ORDINANCES OF  
HONGKONG;DR. E. J. EITEL'S CHINESE KALENDAR;  
A SPECIAL LIST OF FOREIGNERS  
employed in Steamers making short voyages

from Hongkong;

THE PRIVATE RESIDENCES  
of the Principal Government Officials, the Leading  
Merchants, the Foreign Consuls,  
Professional Men, Justices of  
the Peace, &c.

A LADIES' DIRECTORY;

AND

A Mass of interesting information on various subjects, culled from the most trustworthy sources.

## A SPECIAL FEATURE

IN THIS PUBLICATION WILL BE A  
CHAPTER ON SPORT,  
which will deal with almost every branch of  
sport including RACING, CRICKET,  
ATHLETICS, AQUATICS,  
&c., &c., &c.

The WINNERS of all IMPORTANT RACES at HONGKONG, SHANGHAI, FOOCHOW, and AMOY, with times, and other interesting particulars, carefully compiled from the most reliable sources will make "THE HONGKONG DIRECTORY AND HONG LIST FOR THE FAR EAST," a *vade mecum* for all classes of sportsmen.

"THE HONGKONG DIRECTORY AND HONG LIST FOR THE FAR EAST" for 1883 will be Printed on a superior quality of Paper with a NEW FOUNT of TYPE, specially ordered for the work, from THE PATENT TYPE FOUNDING COMPANY, Red Lion Square, Holborn, London, and will be bound in a fashion unsurpassed by any work of the kind ever published in the FAR EAST.

"THE HONGKONG DIRECTORY AND HONG LIST FOR THE FAR EAST" will, in order that it may circulate extensively outside this Colony, be published at a POPULAR PRICE, and can be ordered at This Office for

TWO DOLLARS.

There is not space in the compass of an Ordinary Advertisement to detail all the information introduced into the work, but it may be fairly asserted that no such Directory has ever been published, either in Hongkong, or any other part of the East, at the Price.

"THE HONGKONG DIRECTORY AND HONG LIST FOR THE FAR EAST" offers Special Advantages as an Advertising Medium. It will have an extensive circulation in all Ports between Singapore and Nanchang, and the scale of charges has been fixed at an exceptionally low rate. Terms can be learned on application.

Suggestions for the improvement of this work are respectfully solicited.

Orders for COPIES, and for ADVERTISEMENTS may be sent to the Agents at the various Ports, or to

"THE HONGKONG TELEGRAPH"  
OFFICE, HONGKONG.

Hongkong, 7th September, 1882.

**Intimations.**

A. S. WATSON &amp; CO.

SUMMER REQUISITES.

PRICKLY HEAT LOTION.

CARBOLIC SOAPS.

BATH BRUSHES AND GLOVES.

CARBOLIC DISINFECTANTS.

S E L T Z O G E N E S.

EYE PROTECTORS.

EAR PLUGS;

FOR USE IN BATHING.

FRUIT SYRUPS.

VAN-SANTE.

FELLOW'S SYRUP.

OSGOOD'S INDIAN CHOLAGOGUE,

&amp;c., &amp;c., &amp;c.

A. S. WATSON &amp; CO.

C H E M I S T S , D R U G G I S T S

A E R A T E D W A T E R S

M A N U F A C T U R E R S .

H O N G K O N G , D I S P E N S A R Y ,

H O N G K O N G .

E S T A B L I S H E D : 1841.

[43]

NOTICES TO CORRESPONDENTS.

It is requested that all communications relating to Subscriptions, Advertisements, &c., be addressed to the Manager, *Hongkong Telegraph*, and not to the Editor.

Letters on Editorial matters to be sent to "the Editor" and not to individual members of the staff.

Communications intended for publication must be accompanied by the name and address of the writers, not necessarily for publication; but as evidence of good faith.

Whilst the columns of the *Hongkong Telegraph* will always be open for the fair discussion by correspondents of all questions affecting public interests, it must be distinctly understood that the editor does not in any way hold himself responsible for opinions thus expressed.

## TO ADVERTISERS.

Advertisers are requested to forward all notices intended for insertion in that day's issue not later than THREE O'CLOCK, so as not to retard the early publication of the paper.

## TO SUBSCRIBERS.

Arrangements have been made to publish *The Hongkong Telegraph* daily at 4 P.M. Subscribers in the central districts do not receive their copies before FIVE O'CLOCK will oblige by at once communicating with the Manager.

**The Hongkong Telegraph**

HONGKONG, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 9, 1882.

It would be difficult to fairly estimate the great extent of the debt due by the civilised world to the enterprise of American journalism. Men of the stamp of Gorlow BENNETT and Whitelaw REED have by indomitable energy and at a tremendous monetary outlay, opened up many fields to the newspaper correspondent, which were previously a sealed book; they have conferred vast benefits on the world at large by introducing new methods of obtaining and laying before the public every description of important news; they have made a bold bid to take the first place for their country in the newspaper press of the world; and they have raised American journalism from a state of comparative degradation until it now proudly rears its head, and can fairly claim to rank second to none. All this, as we have already stated, has been mainly accomplished by the energy and enterprise of the two men named above. Making every allowance for the difference in style, which of course is necessitated by the difference in tastes, habits, manners, and education of the two peoples, there is not the slightest doubt that the leading American journals attain as high a literary standard as their English contemporaries. As news mediums they surpass even the most popular London dailies. This is high praise; and it is richly deserved. But for the foresight of Gordon BENNETT the telegraph cable, as a principle factor in newspaper work, might probably have not been availed of for years to come. The part this great agent plays in the world's modern history is too well known to require detailed explanation.

Giving the American press the credit which we consider its due, we must admit that in some respects at least the newspapers of the great cities of the United States have something yet to learn from their English contemporaries. The Americans are unquestionably a sporting nation, adepts at almost every branch of sport; equally at home in horse racing, yachting, rowing, base-ball, cricket, athletes, pugilism, and the thousand and one items which go to make up the catalogue of modern sport. Is it not therefore strange that there are so few sporting papers in the States with the slightest pretensions to high class—we had almost written—respectability? We cannot well see our way out of the humiliating confession that the majority of American journals which deal with sport—and their name is legion—degrade rather than elevate it. They are almost without exception bigoted, partial, and unfair in their ideas, and grossly inaccurate in their details.

In recent years rivalry in sport of almost every kind has become, between the repro-

sentatives of America and England, what we may term international. The various celebrities of the two nations have met in friendly warfare on the racecourse and the river; the prowess of the old country and the might of the new have tested their powers on the running path and in that magic circle, the 24ft. ring; and the skill, energy, and daring of the yachtsmen on both sides of the Atlantic have added many an interesting page to the history of sport. In view of all this, does it not seem a pity that the kindly feelings which sport always engenders in the hearts of worthy rivals, should be so ruthlessly sacrificed by the debased character of a prejudiced press? History tells us how generously the sportsmen of England welcome their rivals from all parts of the world in the vast republic of sport; how scrupulously fair they ever have been in their contests with foreigners; how manly and true in the face of victory, and how loyal in the hour of defeat. We have seen these characteristics exemplified, times out of number, in all branches of sport. And in all-matters of this description the British press has reason to be proud. If English journals have ever erred in their comments on international contests, it has been on the side of the foreigner; And who shall say that this is not the acme of true sport! Who can ever forget the hearty receptions accorded by British sportsmen, and the British public to the many heroes of sport sent over to do battle for the Stars and Stripes on English ground and in English waters! The Englishman's innate love of fair play, joined to an admiration for the pluck which had brought the representatives of Harvard across the ocean to contest the question of supremacy with the crack crewmen of Oxford University, made the Americans, the popular idols, in that famous contest, and the heartiest applause of the assembled thousands was freely showered on the defeated strangers. And so it was in a subsequent match between the rowing clubs of New York and London, which also ended disastrously for the Americans. John CARMEL HEENAN was a popular idol in English sporting circles after the great fight at Farnboro; and the fact that HANLON was a Canadian, and Trickett an Australian, apparently increased the popularity of these victors over the pick of England's rowers. It was reported in the London sporting papers that a greater and more enthusiastic demonstration was never witnessed on Epsom Downs than when the American bred colt Iroquois was led back to scale after winning the Blue Riband of the turf for Mr. LORILLARD; and the scene was repeated at Doncaster when the St. Leger was added to the Derby triumph. When that good colt Foxhall won the Cambridgeshire, carrying the unparalleled burden of 9st. old fashioned Newmarket fairly rose to the American three year old, and no racehorse of modern times has been more lionised, or so enthusiastically eulogised. And so it always has been, and always will be, we sincerely hope, in everything appertaining to manly sport in England. We have frequently met defeat, and to the credit of the old country be it said, Englishmen have invariably taken their reverses in manly fashion, without suggesting foul play, or inventing the numerous other excuses which tend to make sport contemptible.

Now for a glance at the other side of the picture. Was there ever an American pugilist, athlete, or rower defeated fairly in England? If the sporting press of the States may be believed, not a single one. It was plainly asserted that HEENAN was swindled out of the Farnboro fight; that HANLON was drugged when Harry KELLY lost him in their rowing match on the Tyne; that both the Harvard and New York crews were unfairly treated in their matches with Oxford and the London R.C.; and the extraordinary statements made by American papers when the equine representatives of Messrs. SANDFORD, LORILLARD, and KREK, did not win the races for which they were fancied, would lead strangers to believe that England was a den of sharpers and swindlers. The sporting reporters of our American contemporaries may be men of ability, but a most extraordinary prejudice against anything English appears to have a universal existence amongst them, and this is made a leading feature in all their reports, which are consequently partial, misleading, and worthless. We will give one example of the class of literature which we consider disgraces the sporting journalism of the United States. The article, from the pen of the correspondent of the Boston *Herald*, is supposed to be a description of the last race for the Derby. It is written with hopeless. A better jockey nobody ever saw. He sits as lightly as a feather, and he knows how to lift a horse at every stride. But the race was not in Dutch Oven Shotover, the winner of the Two Thousand Guineas a couple of weeks ago, was in the lead, and running well under a pretty rider named Cannon. Then came Quicklime, struggling along under the whip, and some distance behind, the others all in a bunch.

"The course is entirely different from anything we have in America. There are not fifty yards of level ground anywhere in the vast inclosure. I should say that a run of the whole circuit must be about two miles long. On this side the ground slopes

rapidly downward into a deep valley, so that the horses run on ground that slants up toward the outside rail. From the bottom of the valley, the way up on the other side is very steep, and where the track runs along the crest of a ridge beyond it must be 400 or 500 feet higher than it is where we sit. Up toward the beginning of the homestretch is the place they call Tattenham Corner, and all England tells you what a terrible place it is for a horse to come around. But that is tatty. There are worse turns at Jeremie Park and Sheepshed bay. The only difficulty about this one is that it occurs where the horses are coming down a slight slope. The Derby racers begin part way around the course, as the distance they run is about a mile and a quarter, I believe. They start on an upward slope to the crest of the distant ridge, come down around Tattenham Corner into the straight stretch home, and end on a down-hill part of the track. The course is turfed, and not turned up like those in America. Much of the space down in the valley inside the track and up on the hill beyond is taken up with refreshment tents. Punch and Judy shows, those machines that send wooden horses around in a circle, parties of men with blackened faces singing and dancing without time or tune, jugglers, acrobats, and a surging mass of people. From the grand stand for half a mile in each direction, outside the track, there is the same sort of thing, added to a tremendous crush of carriages, from which the horses have been taken and housed for the day. A third of the people present want to sell you something that is of no earthly use and that you wouldn't be found dead with, and the other two-thirds want to steal whatever you may have around your clothes. They are the most accomplished thieves I ever struck, and they will steal anything they can lay hands on, no matter whether it is worth anything or not. I have seen some pretty big and some rather promiscuous crowds in America, but this one certainly captured the prize in all respects. There must have been 600,000 to 1,000,000 people there. Nobody can convey a notion of such a crowd with mere figures. It was at least ten times as large as a gathering as I ever saw at a race before.

Mr. TOMPINKS and I struggled up the course to the grand stand inclosure, where we had to pay \$2.50 each in addition to the \$10 we had already been made to lay out at Epsom Downs when the American bred colt Iroquois was led back to scale after winning the Blue Riband of the turf for Mr. LORILLARD; and the scene was repeated at Doncaster when the St. Leger was added to the Derby triumph. When that good colt Foxhall won the Cambridgeshire, carrying the unparalleled burden of 9st. old fashioned Newmarket fairly rose to the American three year old, and no racehorse of modern times has been more lionised, or so enthusiastically eulogised. And so it always has been, and always will be, we sincerely hope, in everything appertaining to manly sport in England. We have frequently met defeat, and to the credit of the old country be it said, Englishmen have invariably taken their reverses in manly fashion, without suggesting foul play, or inventing the numerous other excuses which tend to make sport contemptible.

Mr. TOMPINKS and I struggled up the course to the grand stand inclosure, where we had to pay \$2.50 each in addition to the \$10 we had already been made to lay out at Epsom Downs when the American bred colt Iroquois was led back to scale after winning the Blue Riband of the turf for Mr. LORILLARD; and the scene was repeated at Doncaster when the St. Leger was added to the Derby triumph. When that good colt Foxhall won the Cambridgeshire, carrying the unparalleled burden of 9st. old fashioned Newmarket fairly rose to the American three year old, and no racehorse of modern times has been more lionised, or so enthusiastically eulogised. And so it always has been, and always will be, we sincerely hope, in everything appertaining to manly sport in England. We have frequently met defeat, and to the credit of the old country be it said, Englishmen have invariably taken their reverses in manly fashion, without suggesting foul play, or inventing the numerous other excuses which tend to make sport contemptible.

After we had been jostled about for a while, we went back to the carriage and ate and drank and tried to be merry. The 3 furlongs race was finally disposed of, and after the longest hour I ever remember, the Derby was begun. The first we saw of the horses they were scuttling along the top of the distant ridge. Bruce, who was a hot favorite, was in the last batch, and Gerald was close up by the head, cutting out the running. So far, so good. This we knew was the Lorillard programme. Sachem, we had information, was heavily backed to win, and he was going along beautifully under a jockey, who sat heavily in the saddle and did not help the colt a penny-weight. As the animals came down around the corner the Americans were both going well. Bruce's tail went up, and his jockey put the whip on freely. The favorite was done. Archer was riding Dutch Oven beautifully, and he took care to drive home before his tongue revealed the condition into which his sacred Majesty had been betrayed. But all this civilian was only skin-deep. The restraints of Honolulu society choked him, and the old savagery of his race would, at intervals, well up through the scarlet uniform, the cocked hat, the Grand Cordon, and the other paraphernalia of Royalty. Then Kamehameha the Fifth, grandson of the Hawaiian conqueror, drove to his country house, stripped off his loud coat and all that was beneath, donned a blanket, ate 'pol' with his fingers, and if he did on rare occasions exceed in brandy pegs, he took care to drive home before his tongue revealed the condition into which his sacred Majesty had been betrayed. But all this civilian was only skin-deep. The restraints of Honolulu society choked him, and the old savagery of his race would, at intervals, well up through the scarlet uniform, the cocked hat, the Grand Cordon, and the other paraphernalia of Royalty.

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# THE HONGKONG TELEGRAPH, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 9, 1882.

FOR stealing a hair pin, value 40 cents, from the person of a Chinese lady, named Tam Young, Mr. Leong Achin, was sent for three months to justicet in the establishment presided over by Mr. Hayward.

LO ATSOI, a farmer, Tang Aii, rice pounder, and Liu Asui, farmer, were charged before Captain Thomsett this morning, with burglariously entering the house of Lo Akui, residing at 67 High Street, and stealing therefrom a box containing clothes and money valued at about \$6.00. The third defendant was also charged with being in possession of deadly weapons, and not having a night pass, as required by the Ordinance. After certain evidence had been taken, the prisoners were remanded till the 16th instant, at 10 o'clock.

ANOTHER evidence of Australian advertising genius.—He was interviewing a money-lender. "But varc is your secooity?" said the man of loans. "Why I'll give you my note-hand," replied the impudent one. "Now, look here, young shentleman; I'll tell you what I'll do. You take your solemn s'help—"you Muses that buy vour two allotments of land at Mills, Isle, and Gilchrist's sale, Frogmore Hill, Penrith, on Saturday next, and hanit me over a mortgage, and you shall have all the monish you want." And yet they say money-lenders have no soul.

DR. BROWN was again in trouble this morning, on the old, old charge. The doctor was allowed out yesterday on his personal recognisance in the sum of \$10, but alas, within one hour and three quarters of his liberation, he was again run in, having been found lying helplessly drunk in Queen's Road Central; the Sidi who collared the doctor having to get a chair to convey his person to the Central Station. On undergoing an examination in the charge room, a small black vessel, less than a quart, filled with rum, was found on the doctor, who had evidently stowed away some consolation for the lone watches of the night. Brown was relegated to gaol for a fortnight, being unable to stand up the \$5 fine imposed.

The following volunteers have been selected by the National Rifle Association to comprise the British team which will visit America to shoot in the match with the National Guards of the United States:—Corporal Bates, 1st Warwick Rifle Volunteers; Private Boulter, and Cheshire; Corporal Caldwell, 1st Renfrew; Sergeant Dodds 1st Berwick; Captain Godsal, and Bucks; Private Goodlear, 6th Lancashire; Private McVittie, 1st Dumfries; Captain Mellish, and Nottinghamshire; Sergeant Oliver, 3rd Kent; Corporal Parry, 2nd Cheshire; Major Pearce, 4th Devon. The committee entrusted with the arrangements consists of the following:—Lieut. Col. Sir Henry Halford, Bart., 1st Leicestershire; Lieut.-Col. Walron, M.P., 1st Devon; Major Humphrey, Cambridge University; H. Smith, Civil Service, honorary secretary.

SAYS THE *Referee*.—Another trifling matter which may be noticed here—one which thrusts itself under our notice while we are casually looking around—is the extraordinary crop of libel cases which the last few months have produced. Perhaps never before were our law courts so encumbered with the complaints of self-conscious folk who fancy that all the world is aghast at what some one or other has said about them. Anybody can have law in this country if he can afford to pay for it; in ninety-nine libel cases out of every hundred both plaintiff and defendant find that they have had to pay for it, and very expensively. When a man wins a libel case he feels very much as, at the outset, he thought he would feel if he lost it. What the loser feels like is beyond expression. Without going into this too deeply, we may point out that, the law courts being blocked with squabbles of the paltriest and pettiest description, which none but the scoundrel and the garbage-hunter care anything about, the law in other and far more important directions is necessarily at a standstill. Libel suits are perhaps the most profitable suits known to the lawyers. They generally succeed in reducing both sides to one dead level; but the majesty of our courts is in no way increased by them. During the past week or two what space could be afforded to law reports in the daily papers has been almost entirely absorbed by libel cases. One of these stands out from the rest. The *Belt* case, which is likely in future years to be regarded as a very Orion among libels, is perhaps one of the sort we must always expect, no matter whether the epidemic continues or passes over. This is no action—as is too often the case with libel actions—brought by some mean and paltry pugmy, flaunting himself in false colours, who had to admit that what was said about him was in the main correct, and who, even supposing he obtained damages, obtained them by technical trick which had more the character of Chinese jugglery than of English justice about it. Too often libel cases are decided upon technical points rather than upon bare merits. In the *Belt* case all this is altered. The libel was of the most damaging character conceivable, and was particular to exactness in its details. There was none of the innuendo about it so usual in libels: and it, if left unnoticed by him, would have ruined for ever the reputation of a gentleman who has within the past few years taken his place in the front rank of English sculptors. What it will do now must be left to conjecture. Upon investigation it was found that the libel was supported not by the usual editor and contributor, proprietor and publisher, but by eminent members of Mr. Bell's own profession. Into the merits of this remarkable case we have no intention of going, but we may, without in any way interfering with the issue, should the issue ever be reached, point out, as was pointed out by a contributor to this paper last week, that it pulls aside the curtain, and shows how possible it is that trade malice may beat work under the guise of journalistic frankness and literary impartiality. Whatever may have been the motives of Messrs. Lawes, Birch, and Co., their action was honest itself as compared with the actions of others who have used the Press as a means of interfering with the lives of all whom they suppose to stand in the way of their own progress.

A MEETING of the St. Andrew's Society was held last evening at the City Hall. The attendance of members was very limited. After some discussion it was decided by fifteen against nine to have a ball in celebration of the Patron Saint, instead of a dinner, as had been proposed by one of the members.

THE "Tourists" have arrived. The above company which has been performing lately at the Coast ports, and elsewhere, with much success, intend giving a series of performances here, and in Macao and Canton. The Company is very small, three in number, but we understand they make up for that defect by much ability. The date for the opening show has not yet been fixed; when it does come off, we shall be delighted to let our readers know what the "Tourists" are made of. Mr. Edward Glover, Mr. Mehdien, and Miss Marie Burton (an old Hongkong favorite) are the artists comprising the strength of the troupe.

## TRUE BRAVERY.

No man knows himself until he has been tried, neither does he know his friend or acquaintance till he has seen him "under fire." Not a few men have a reputation for honesty who never had the temptation fairly presented to them to cheat. Some men have been reputed brave, till the battle—it may have been, the battle of life, or the conflict of arms—proved them cowards.

Mr. Hobhouse, Lord Byron's friend, tells the story of the man who bore both the mien and the reputation of a coward, and yet when severely tried came out a hero. This hero-coward was their servant, a Greek, named Demetrius.

So excessive was his timidity, that he would run

from a barking dog and cry like a baby. Byron, who had much sentiment, but little genuine compassion, once showed his heartlessness by mounting the poor fellow on a spirited horse. When the animal, in obedience to a smart touch of Byron's whip, dashed off in a mad gallop, the two friends roared with laughter on seeing their frightened servant grasp the mane of the horse with both hands and scream with terror.

Several years after this heartless episode the Greek revolution broke out. It proved Demetrius' opportunity. He led the forlorn hope in the assault of June 22, 1862, which snatched Athens for a season from the Turks, and proved the man a very marvel of bravery. The trial stripped from him his physical timidity, and made for him a name in the hearts of his people, and on the record of their history. The spark of heroism was there all the while. But it needed the flint and steel of the revolution to bring it forth.

"You are pale, sir! You are frightened, sir!" said one officer to another, who stood for the first time under fire. "I know it, and if you were half as much frightened as I am, you would run away."

The man's moral courage conquered his physical timidity, and forced him to stand where it was his duty to stand, though it could not control the action of his heart.

## THE NORTH BORNEO ENTERPRISE.

We are glad to learn that the prospects of the North Borneo Company with regard to obtaining suitable Chinese settlers for the new colony, are gradually improving. No doubt there will be many difficulties to overcome before the scheme of colonisation can be widely circulated throughout the various provinces of the Chinese empire; but troubles and difficulties were of course anticipated, and we feel certain that the inducements offered by the Company have only to be thoroughly understood to become popular, and generally appreciated by thousands of the agricultural classes whose lots under the rule of the Mandarins are not cast in pleasant places.

It would appear to us, after carefully perusing the published reports and prospectuses of the Company, that North Borneo offers a wide field for the enterprise of other classes of settlers besides the Chinese. Europeans possessed of a little capital, and not afraid of hard work, have prospects offered them which will surely be largely taken advantage of. Labor can be procured at a small outlay both from the Straits Settlements and from China, and intelligent cultivation of such a fertile soil can hardly fail to make profitable returns. The following are the Land Regulations of the colony, which have lately been issued by Governor W. Hood Treacher:

**SPECIAL REGULATIONS FOR THE LEASING OF UNCULTIVATED LANDS IN LOTS OF 100 ACRES AND UPWARDS, IN EXTENT.**

Approved by the Court of Directors of the British North Borneo Company on the 5th day of July, 1882.

1.—Applications for uncultivated lands of 100 acres and upwards in extent should be made to the Company, the Governor of British North Borneo, or to the Residents of Districts.

2.—Should the application be approved of, the Governor will grant to the applicant an agreement for a lease, to be followed as soon as possible by the issue of a lease for 999 years.

3.—Should the immediate survey of such land be impracticable from any cause, the Governor will issue a Permit to occupy such land, subject to the conditions on which a regular grant would have been issued; which Permit will specify the extent, and describe as nearly as may be, the situation of the land to which it relates; and after the survey of the land so occupied the permit will be called in and cancelled, and a regular lease issued in lieu thereof.

4.—Upon the payment of \$1 per acre a lease may be granted for quietus.

5.—A lease may be granted upon the payment of a premium of 50 cents, and an annual quit-rent redeemable at any time before the expiration of the lease on payment of \$1 per acre in addition to the premium.

6.—One third of the premium must be paid on the completion by the Governor of the agreement for the lease, and the remainder within 12 months from the date of the first application for the lease, or on the granting of the Permit, or of the lease, whichever shall first take place.

7.—The land must be selected within 12 months from the date of the application.

8.—A bona fide commencement to bring the land under cultivation must be made within 18 months from the date of the selection of the land, and the Lessee will be entitled to retain two acres of uncultivated land for every acre that shall have been brought under cultivation within

a term of 12 years from the date of the agreement for a lease.

Should there still remain a balance of uncultivated land to make up the total acreage named in the original agreement, after the deduction of the cultivated and uncultivated land to which the Lessee is entitled at the end of the said 12 years, that balance of uncultivated land will revert and escheat to the Company.

9.—All coal, minerals, precious stones, and mineral oils on, under and within the said lands are absolutely reserved to the Company, or its Licensees, together with the right to enter upon the said lands, and, to search for, get, and take away coal, minerals, precious stones, and mineral oils in, on, or under the same, and to reserve such portions of land as may be necessary for examining or working any mines, or conveying away the products thereof, upon payment of reasonable compensation to the Lessee for surface damage to such land.

10.—Mining licenses will be granted on favourable terms to the Lessee of demised lands.

11.—The Company reserves all navigable streams, rivers, and creeks and a belt of land 50 yards wide along the banks of the same, and also a similar belt of land from high water mark along the sea-shore; ample provision, free of rent, being made for landing places and other purposes, for the convenience of the neighbouring estates.

The Company will also reserve such portions as may seem advisable along the ridges of hills.

12.—The Company reserves the right to resume possession of such portions of land as may be necessary for public purposes, such as police, revenue, and telegraphic stations, roads, railways, tramways, canals, &c., upon payment of compensation for actual damage done to the crops or roads of the Lessee.

13.—The Company reserves the right at all times to take, or to authorise others to take, timber, stone, clay, sand, and other road-making material for the construction and repair of neighbouring roads, bridges, &c., on payment of reasonable compensation for actual damage done to the crops or roads of the Lessee.

14.—The Company reserves all guns, gutta-percha, India-rubber, birds' nests, guano, and all other natural produce in all forests and upon all uncultivated and uncultivated lands and places, and reserves the right at all times to enter on the demised land and to take, or to authorise others to take, such guns, gutta-percha, India-rubber, birds' nests, guano and other natural produce from such forests, uncultivated and uncultivated lands and places, as aforesaid, on payment of reasonable compensation for actual damage done to the crops or roads of the Lessee.

15.—All expenses of survey, demarcation of boundaries, transfer or registration fees, or expenses of conveyance to be borne by the Lessee. Landmarks will in the first instance be set up by the Company, but will be kept in repair at the expense of the Lessee.

16.—Upon breach by the Lessee of the negotiations and conditions marked respectively 6 and 8 or of either of them, the land shall revert or escheat to the Company.

17.—All arrears of payment due by the Lessee under the provisions of this notification shall be recoverable by summary process in any court of law in the territory of the British North Borneo Company.

18.—Special arrangements may be made in the case of Companies or persons wishing to take large tracts of land.

19.—The regulations respecting the registration of titles of land, and the fees chargeable for registration, shall be the same as those enforced by ordinance No. 7 of 1849, enacted by the Legislative Council of the British Colony of Labuan, which ordinance has been adopted as the law in this matter throughout the territory.

20.—The only fee chargeable under the provisions of this Notification upon the issue of a lease is the sum of two dollars, which includes the fee for the registration of the same.

## MAILS EXPECTED.

### THE AMERICAN MAIL.

The O. & O. steamer *Arabic*, with the next American mail, left San Francisco on the 12th August, and is due here on or about the 11th instant.

The O. & O. S. S. Co.'s steamer *Oceanic*, with the succeeding American mail, left San Francisco on the 31st August, and is due here on or about the 30th instant.

## STEAMERS EXPECTED.

The Netherlands-Indian steamer *Wm. Macpherson* left Batavia on the 1st instant, and may be expected here on or about the 11th.

The O. S. S. Co.'s steamer *Anchises* left Singapore on the morning of the 7th instant, and may be expected to arrive here on the 13th.

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